

Bloomington Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.
Wednesday, April 24, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective districts, who shall meet in Mass Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Com.,
WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

—One of the ablest of the Democratic editors of New England, whose light shines even east of Boston, writes in the following spirit: "It is time for somebody to move up on the enemy's works in a different kind of style from that practiced by our stupid leaders for the past ten years. Such a cowardly, rotten set God never made before. I wonder that we have not been annihilated. But there is a cohesive principle of right controlling the masses of our party, which, if conducted into the proper channel, would be omnipotent. I wish there were some way to get rid of that poor abortion called 'The National Democratic Committee.' But the body of dubitant Democrats only embraces the northern States, and cannot claim to act for the whole Democratic party of the country. It is substantially the sum of a body of unprincipled men, who are running the Democratic party in the last Presidential campaign. If they insist on doing the same again next year, we shall come off with a similar result. A want of pluck is as bad as a want of sagacity in a political campaign. But where sagacity and pluck are both wanting, nothing but defeat can be looked for.—Old Grand.

The above suits to exactly—it is the right kind of talk—there is more truth than poetry in it, and we hope the readers of all Democratic papers, at least, will so understand it. It is high "time for somebody to move up on the enemy's works in a different style" than that practiced by men calling themselves Democrats, who spend a great portion of their time fighting with a set of corrupt and ill designed men known as Johnson Republicans. Look over the list and you will find these Republicans to have been the worst kind of men during the war—the worst enemies the country and the Democratic party had to fear. They were the very men who caused all the arrests and imprisonments in the country and the murders! Yet these Democrats who take their counsel, to-day, would not have the Democratic press of the country abuse them. It is votes that the Democratic party want, and they can't be had by abuse. Bless their poor insignificant little souls, these Johnson Republicans, such men as Bill Seward, Stanton, Blair, Dixon, Doollittle, Raymond, and lesser lights throughout the country, do not compose the mass of the Republican party, and have very little or no influence in that or any other party. These men deserve the abuse of every Democrat in the land and they shall receive it. Make the people acquainted with their outrageous and tyrannical acts and you have effected a revolution in the minds of the masses composing the opposition party, the result of which must be to replace the old time-honored Democratic party into position and power.

A NEW BOOK.—It has been some time since we became in possession of a little publication that has afforded us as much truthful information as the work entitled "A YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES, from 1861 to 1865," by R. G. HORTON, with illustrations. Published by VAN EYRE, HORTON & CO., No. 162 Nassau Street, New York. Retail price, \$1.60. Number of pages, 384. It is printed upon good white paper, with clear type, and measured off into chapters, all being arranged under cross headings, treating upon "The Causes of the War," "The Election of Lincoln," "The Policy and Objects of Secession," "The Beginning of Secession," "Efforts of the Democracy to save the Union," "Mr. Lincoln's Journey to Washington," "The First Gun of Sumter," "Fall of New Orleans," "Evacuation of Yorktown," "Battle of Williamsburg," "Reign of Plunder and Arson," "Events in the North in 1863," &c. &c. We think every body should have a copy of this truthful and ably written History. The People of this County will all have an opportunity to purchase it, as an Agent is engaged in canvassing for its sale.

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE.—This popular publication has made its appearance for the month of May. It starts out with two double fashion plates, one of which is most handsomely colored, making a fine rich appearance. The entire publication is well illustrated with fashion and other plates, which tends to make it more interesting. The picture of the "Young Photographer" is one that will afford amusement for the young folks particularly. In a literary point of view, as well as for the latest fashions, this Magazine has few if any equals in America. Price, \$3.50 per annum; or four copies to one post office, \$14.00.—Address, FRANK LESLIE, No. 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Dr. John, in the last week's *Republican*, says: "They" (the Democratic Party) "occupy the position of the old Tory party of the Revolution." Well, well! the world does move. While the tried men of the Revolution first formed the Democratic party, and their descendants have remained in its ranks ever since, where were the ancestors of the Doctor at that time, and where are their descendants and "expected connections now? Well, well! Loyalty forever!

The U. S. Income Tax.

Much complaint was made at the time of the collection of the first assessments of this tax, by farmers and others, of the manner in which it was assessed in certain portions of our State. For instance, it was said, that the country Assessor would visit a farmer, to assess him, and, after ascertaining the amount of his sales of wheat, rye, corn, pork, beef, &c., this Assessor would next inquire of the farmer, how many children have you in family? what do they cost you per week for boarding? &c. &c.; and in this way an income considerably over \$600.00 was made up, because the Assessor would add the expenses of maintaining the family, clothing, education, &c., to the income from the amount of products of the farm sold.

The amount of income not taxable now, is \$1000.00, instead of \$600.00, which latter sum was exempt a year ago. But the same offensive, and, what we consider illegal, process of ascertaining a farmer's income, may possibly continue to prevail in certain portions of the State. To show how unfair this method of procedure is, let us take a case—such an one as may be only an instance of thousands in the country!

A farmer is called upon by the United States Revenue Assessor to render an account, on a blank form, of the products of his farm, for the preceding year. This farmer honestly puts down his wheat sold, at \$150.00; his rye at \$75.00; his corn at \$75.00; his other products, pork, beef, butter, eggs, grass seeds, &c., &c., at \$100.00. This will make a total of, say, \$700.00 of farm products sold. All this he hands in to the United States Assessor. The Assessor then makes the inquiries we have mentioned, that is to say: How much is the support of your family worth? The farmer replies, "I have five children, which, with the cost of living of my wife and myself, and the costs of educating these children in accordance with the requirements of the age, clothing them and my wife in a decent manner, &c., &c., will be about, on an average, two dollars a week, each; which will make the expenses of my family, say \$728.00.

"Now," says the farmer, "the total products of my farm are about the above amount, but, as you will see, Mr. Assessor, I have nothing left from which to pay my tax on \$128.00, (the difference between \$700.00 and the amount of my total income).—I have nothing left to pay the tax with, for the plain reason that the whole amount of my income has been expended, and properly, too, in the support, education, &c., of my family." But the inexorable Assessor replies, "this is no business of mine, you have shown that you have an income of \$128.00 in excess of the amount exempt by law, and although you may not have a penny left, you must pay the tax on this amount." The unhappy farmer will necessarily reflect, shall I beg, borrow, or steal enough to satisfy this unreasonable demand, for I will have to give all my labor another year, as I have done the last year, to the support of those who are dependent upon me.

In these remarks we make no reflections upon any particular Assessors; these mistakes, or, to give them a harsher name, wrongs, may have occurred through imperfect knowledge of a new and complicated law; but it can surely be reasonably hoped that such errors will not occur again.

Country Papers.

If the people of the country would read their local papers with more care, they would suffer less loss. It is a common thing for them to open a country paper, exclaiming scornfully, "there is no news in it." Ah! ungrateful subscriber, you little know the strain of intellect, the anxious and continued effort to ascertain the taste of the mass of his readers, the careful itancy, in short, the many thoughtful hours which your poorly paid Editor has spent, in the more matter of making selections from papers from the ends of the earth, and which it is supposed most of you do not use. Country Editors think, and call, and "orn beautiful bouquets from the growing gardens of literature, and place the carefully constructed, culled, and entertaining products of all this labor in the hands of their readers, and then are coldly told, there is nothing in the paper!

But more than this. How little do the readers of country papers appreciate the labor which the Editor has bestowed on his *editorial* articles—articles of his own composition. In preparing these editorials he has, almost literally, to take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the world. He gathers from here and there; from this source of information and from that. He must daily read the papers; the telegraph has to be watched; conversations are to be had with leading men from all parts of the country when met; journeys have to be made; friends at home, who desire to impart information for public local benefit, have to be carefully heard and consulted with; and the more than the thousand and one other things which are necessary for him to do in order to present to his readers, (be they many or few,) a complete weekly summary of the important news of the day, have to be attended to. And yet, after all this display of mental and physical energy, he is told, there is nothing in the paper. Meantime, while doing all this work, the business of procuring bread and butter for his family, and the intelligent, industrious and self-sacrificing "hands" in his office, must be properly attended to. And this, with most publishers, is no small "job."

These remarks apply to many country papers published in the United States; or people are mistaken when they do not suppose that in their local papers is contained the very essence of the news of the day.

The Massachusetts State Prison is crowded with six hundred inmates, and a new wing, to contain two hundred cells, is to be at once commenced.

The above is from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and we say, amen! Let Massachusetts increase, and INCREASE, and INCREASE her facilities for providing for the wants of lunatics, until the Nation is rid of such society-disturbing, revolutionary men as Sumner and Wilson.

Album Presentation.

Remarks of E. R. Baker, Esq., and reply of Prof. Carver, at the Dedication of the Bloomington Literary Institute, on presenting to Prof. Carver a beautiful Album on behalf of the Teachers of Columbia County.

It appears that at the close of the late Teachers' County Institute, in this place, money was contributed and a Committee appointed to purchase and present to Prof. CARVER, at the Dedication of the Bloomington Literary Institute, a costly ALBUM, to contain the photograph of all the Teachers in attendance.

During the Institute Mr. CARVER labored equally with other Professors in lecturing and instructing the different classes; and at the close of the three day's exercises in the school and lecture room, he invited all the Teachers, Lecturers, Class Instructors, County Superintendent, Editors of the town and their wives, to a healthy repast in the shape of an oyster supper, at the Exchange Hotel. For his zeal in the cause of education, and for his appreciated generosity, the Teachers of the Institute decided that he should receive from them the above present; but he kept entirely ignorant of the fact till the presentation took place.

By request of many of the Teachers of the County, and for the satisfaction of those who were present at the late Teachers' Institute, and contributed for the purchase of the ALBUM, but were unable to be present at the presentation of the same, as well as for the cause of Education, we deem it our duty to give the proceedings an insertion in our columns.

At the Dedication as stated above, and near the close of the afternoon exercises, the Committee arose and Mr. Baker said:

Ladies, Gentlemen, and Friends of Education:

I embrace this moment as a fit opportunity to perform a duty imposed upon me; and kindly ask the quiet indulgence of the audience for a few minutes only.

During the holding of the late Teachers' Institute, in Bloomington, I was designated by the District School Teachers of this county, as chairman of a committee of three, and instructed to break in upon (of course in a friendly manner, and without the knowledge of Professor Carver) the orderly programme heretofore made out for the Dedication of the Bloomington Literary Institute.

I was, by them, particularly requested to express publicly, upon this occasion, the unanimous and hearty approval of the fraternity of teachers, and the many thanks that the ordinary Literary Institute was at that time being erected in Bloomington. Their sentiments were, that it was a noble enterprise—that the great question of its success in the past work now before it was one, not alone involving money, but depending, very largely, upon the ability, character, and mental resources of the teachers. They felt that it was a grand movement one of very great importance, and that the best of all things, the noblest, nobly inaugurated by leading minds; that under the supervision of Professor Carver it would not only be pushed forward to a hasty completion, but to a wide-spread and glorious success both to the resources of the neighborhood and to the diffusion of knowledge generally as well as to the moral training and mental development of students—that while our large cities are illuminated by the "great lights," they were glad to see the more remote districts supplied with the instruments of information whereby all might be essentially benefited.

Friends of Education—My duty on this occasion is a simple one; and I have no desire to magnify or embellish it with an astounding narrative, nor will I attempt to change the dove of kindness, of truth and earnest reality for an artificial light with gay plumes. Therefore, no unnecessary amount of qualifying words and phrases, which are often so extravagant and unneeded for, shall mislead and misdirect me in my task. I am here to eulogize none, as flattery to great minds is disgusting, but I do not exceed the limits of the authority delegated to me by the District School Teachers, when I express, publicly, their heartfelt thanks both to the worthy County Superintendent and the local teachers, for the aid rendered them in the acquisition of knowledge in the science of teaching—for the many privileges they enjoyed—for the fidelity exercised towards them and for the instructions they received while attending that Convention. These sentiments, I am authorized to assure you ladies and gentlemen, were deeply impressed upon the heart of every teacher present.

Furthermore, I hold in my hand a beautiful album, encompassed with ivory; encased with precious metals; enclosed with costly coverings, and decorated with gold. Upon the one side is the following inscription:—Presented to Henry Carver, A. M. by the Teachers of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of April, 1867, as a token of respect in which they hold you for your liberal generosity, for the interest you manifested in their welfare, I have, Sir, the honor and pleasure to present to you this small memento, on behalf and in the name of the Teachers of Columbia County—not for its ornamental covering—not for its costly decorations—but as a memorial of their enduring gratitude and respect. When you refer to its contents, and view the miniatures contained therein, they will tell you that a hasty retrospect of the past, and recall the happy hours they have spent within the circle of your kind instruction. While forgetting their many deviations and deficiencies, they trust you will not forget that you have their devoted thanks for your labors; and wherever you go, may be met by the future before you, that they have their best wishes for your prosperity, and their earnest desire for your happiness, both temporal and eternal.

PROFESSOR CARVER'S REPLY.

Surprised as I am at this time, I feel that had the tongue of the orator I should feel to express to you the committee, and through you, to the teachers whom you represent the gratitude I feel on receiving this beautiful memento of your regard; but in accepting it, I can but feel that you overestimate the services I was able to render at your late Institute. I felt at the first that I was not doing the class or myself justice, as my attention was so much demanded at this building. The foundation of any structure is by far the most important part. When we commenced this edifice we were very careful to dig deep and start its foundation upon solid earth far below the effects of winter's frosts or summer's rains, so that now we are put on a firm and even foundation, and we are enabled to build upon it with confidence. You the Teachers of the free

schools, so engaged in laying the foundation for the intellectual structure of the great mass of the children of our country, and if your work is well and thoroughly done, it is well, if not, no other work can wholly remedy the evil; if therefore I and those associated with me did anything that encouraged you in your noble work, we are gratified and proud that we did our duty. Go on then, and labor for the good of those under your care, and the blessings of Heaven will attend you, and be assured that if I can at any time help, I shall esteem it a great privilege to do what little I can for you and your cause.

Again I thank you and those whom you represent for this beautiful Album and often as I shall turn its leaves and view the Photographs, I shall feel that you are engaged in sowing seeds and sowing flowers.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

The following is said to be an exact copy of the law lately passed in reference to drawing jurors within the State:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that on the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and triennially thereafter, at each election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners, in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: Provided, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be duly elected jury commissioners for each county.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas, in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select from the whole male taxable citizens of the respective county at large, a number, such as the term of court of pleas next preceding shall, by the said court, be designated, of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in the several courts of said county, during that year; and if the said commissioners cannot agree upon the names of the persons to be elected by them as jurors, they shall proceed as follows: Each of the commissioners shall make a list containing the names of one-half of the requisite number of persons, and ten per centum in addition thereto, and the proper number shall be obtained by each of said commissioners striking from the list furnished by the other, a number equal to the said addition; and the names not stricken out shall be the selection of the names of jurors, and the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner now directed by law, place the names of persons so selected, in the proper jury wheel locked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners and the keys thereto in the custody of said court.

Sec. 3. The said jury commissioners, or the sheriff of the respective county, or any two of them, shall draw from the proper jury wheel panels of jurors, and grand jurors of the proper county, and as petit and traverse jurors, for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts, civil and criminal, in the several counties aforesaid, in the manner now practiced and allowed; but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall severally take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law to be taken by the sheriff and county commissioners before selecting and drawing jurors.

Sec. 4. That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, as makes it the duty of the sheriff and county commissioners of any of said counties to select and draw jurors, shall be repealed and cease to have any force or effect from and after the first day of December next, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven: Provided, That all acts and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment upon the sheriff or county commissioners, or either of them, for anything done or omitted by them in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selection or drawing of jurors, shall be taken, deemed and held to apply to the said jury commissioners and sheriff.

Sec. 5. Each of said jury commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile, circular, from the residence of the commissioners in the court house.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of his said office, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to attend the same, to be used for and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

Sec. 7. In case of the inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners, by sickness or death or other unavoidable causes, to discharge the duties of said office or in case of neglect or refusal to serve thereon, it shall be the duty of the president judge in such county, wherein such vacancy may have occurred, to appoint a suitable person or persons, as the case may be, possessing the qualification aforesaid, to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such person or persons, after having complied with the requirements of the third section of this act, shall proceed to discharge the duties of said office, until the same shall be filled by the people, until the next general election, when the people shall elect a commissioner in lieu thereof.

Negro Suffrage in the North.

We might add to the above that the late copperhead victory in Connecticut will be the last we shall be called upon for some time. If the Republican party of the country places itself firmly and squarely on a platform embracing not only universal liberty but universal suffrage, if it should ignore this great principle through timidity or any other cause, it would meet with defeat which we could not possibly say would be unmerited. Let the Republican party profit by its experience in Connecticut.—*Notable Minor Journal.*

It is difficult to determine whether it be ignorance or publicity which induces the writing and publishing of such stuff as this, but our charity suggests that it is the former. The editor of the *Journal* has lived to be quite an elderly person, but the columns of his paper present frequent illustrations of the fact that he has lived many years of his life to a very little practical purpose. If negro suffrage had been a positive and palpable issue in the late canvass in Connecticut, the Radical ticket would have been defeated by double the majority against it which was given to Mr. English; and if tried in Pennsylvania to-day, the people would vote against it or any party that dares to advocate it, by fifty thousand votes. During the last canvass in Pennsylvania we called on the leaders and journals of the Republican party nearly every day to define their position on the subject of negro suffrage, but they were as silent as the tomb, except that when hard pressed they denied that it was at all a question in the canvass. In discussing the proposed fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States, we assumed that, inasmuch as it conferred citizenship on all male persons born in the United States, it carried with it the right of suffrage; but this, too, was denied by the speakers and newspapers of the Radical party, all of whom were ready to back their denial by an oath. It is now seen that we were right, and that the doctrine which the party did not dare to submit to the people is to be imposed on them under this very amendment, if it is or shall be adopted.—Mr. Senator Wilson's bill, now pending in the Senate of the United States, asserts, not truthfully, that the proposed fourteenth article has been adopted, and then proceeds to declare and enact that under it all citizens of the United States, without distinction as to color, are entitled to and shall possess the right of suffrage, any law or provision in the constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The truth is that it is only now the eyes of the people are being opened as to the designs of the Radical party. Until within a few months past the masses have been dazzled and blinded by the cry of "loyalty" and "disloyalty," "rebels" and "traitors," and whilst, under the excitements imposed upon them, they have been quite willing to punish the South, by inflicting negro suffrage on the States that were in rebellion, they had no idea that it would be imposed on the North without their consent. They are now awakening to the true condition of things, and those who have discovered the real designs of the revolutionists in Congress, have very quietly made up their minds to abandon a party which has proved false to every principle upon which it won success.—We invite the Radical press of this State to a consideration of this subject, and we defy them to the discussion of the broad and open proposition to establish negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. We maintain that if the proposed fourteenth article to the Constitution has been agreed to by the number of States necessary to incorporate it into that instrument, then every negro in the State of Pennsylvania who have paid a State or county tax within two years is entitled to vote, and if this be so, the Radical party, whose members of the Legislature in all the States have voted in favor of the amendment, is alone responsible for the innovation and degradation which is thereby imposed upon the white population of the Commonwealth.—*Phila. Daily News.*

MARKET REPORT.

Wheat per bushel.....	\$3.00
Rye, " " " " " " " " " "	1.10
Corn, " " " " " " " " " "	.90
Buckwheat " " " " " " " " " "	.80
Oats, " " " " " " " " " "	.75
Chickens, " " " " " " " " " "	7.00
Flaxseed, " " " " " " " " " "	2.50
Dr' d' apples " " " " " " " " " "	2.50
Potatoes, " " " " " " " " " "	.80
Flour per barrel.....	16.00
Butter, " " " " " " " " " "	.25
Eggs per dozen.....	.20
Tallow per pound.....	.14
Lard " " " " " " " " " "	.15
Hams, " " " " " " " " " "	.20
Shoulders, " " " " " " " " " "	.15
Hog per ton.....	20.00

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, April 20th inst., at the house of Mr. David Stroup, Bloomington by the Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. HENRY MELICK, and Miss LOUISA CROUSE, both of Mount Pleasant.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. B. Fox, Mr. Daniel H. Heller, of Mill Township, to Miss Elizabeth Hartzel, of Nesqueh, Luzerne County.

DIED.

In Fishersburg, Columbia County, on the 18th inst., Sarah Labor, wife of Harmon Labor, aged 78 years, 1 month and 3 days.

On the 19th inst., Harmon Labor, aged 78 years, 8 months and 16 days.

This aged pair who lived so happily in life, and so quickly joined in death, were among the oldest and most respected people of Columbia County. They were both buried in one grave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR POSTS!

The accounts of the late *Columbia Democrat*, and other evidences of indebtedness to the undersigned, have been placed in the hands of Justice Chamberlin, of Fishersburg, for immediate collection, and notice is hereby given to all interested, that such will cease on all unsettled accounts during the May Court session.

LEVI L. TATE.

Williamsport, April 17, 1867.—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who were partners in the firm of Green & Co., of Luzerne County, on the 30th day of March, 1867, by mutual consent, have dissolved the partnership, and the business of the firm will be continued by the remaining members, in whose hands the books remain, and by whom all claims against the firm will be settled.

JOHN A. FARMWORTH.

Bugelton Township, April 20, 1867.—2w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICANTS FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LIQUOR STORE LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County for Tavern, Restaurant and Liquor Store Licenses to be granted at the coming May Term:

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Bloom. | John Leacock, | Tavern, |
| do | John F. Caslow, | do |
| do | Geo. W. Mangor, | do |
| do | Bernard Stohner, | do |
| do | O. A. Jacoby, | do |
| do | L. D. Mondell, Liq. Store, | do |
| do | Wm. H. Gilmore, E. House, | do |
| do | John F. Caslow, | do |
| do | B. Stohner, | do |
| do | John S. Mann, | Tavern, |
| do | C. Shuman & Son, | do |
| do | John J. Stiles, | do |
| do | M. B. Schickel, | do |
| do | Briercock, | do |
| do | Gideon G. Clark, | do |
| do | Catawissa, | do |
| do | Henry J. Hoser, | do |
| do | J. B. Kistler, | do |
| do | Philip Gottschall, | do |
| do | L. D. Ranyan, | E. House, |
| do | Levi Keller, | do |
| do | John Grover, | Tavern, |
| do | H. H. Lohman, | E. House, |
| do | Sam'l Dietrich, | do |
| do | A. W. Creamer, | Liq. Store, |
| do | Thos. O'Connor, | do |
| do | John Cannon, | Tavern, |
| do | Henry A. Weidensaul, | E. House, |
| do | Stephen Moran, | do |
| do | Michael O'Haire, | do |
| do | Thos. Geraty, | do |
| do | Samuel Richard, | do |
| do | Patrick Killeen, | do |
| do | Robt. Smith, | do |
| do | Mary Chapman, | do |
| do | Stephen Thomas, | do |
| do | D. Kerrington, | do |
| do | Thos. O'Connor, | do |
| do | John Singler, | do |
| do | D. T. McKiernan, | Tavern, |
| do | Samuel Monroe, | do |
| do | Thomas Leiby, | do |
| do | Fishersburg, | do |
| do | Greenwood, | do |
| do | Conradus M'Carra, | do |
| do | Milton E. Cox, | do |
| do | Joseph F. Long, | do |
| do | Humphrey Parker, | do |
| do | John Hartman, | do |
| do | Ludwig Thiele, | do |
| do | Joshua Womer, | do |
| do | John Kline, | do |
| do | Leah Rhodes, | do |
| do | David Yager, | do |
| do | K. A. Smith, | do |
| do | Samuel Rindly, | do |
| do | Samuel Yetter, | do |
| do | Aaron Hess, | do |
| do | Geo. H. Brown, | do |
| do | Brown & Coleman, E. House, | do |
| do | William Butler, | do |
| do | Mr. Pleasant, H. W. Melick, | do |
| do | Orange, | do |
| do | John Snyder, | do |
| do | Israd Mumme, | do |
| do | Philip D. Keller, | do |
| do | John Savage, | do |
| do | William Reuley, | do |
| do | John Hummel, | E. House, |
| do | J. D. Rice, | do |

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, April 18, 1867.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE "DEMOCRAT" OFFICE.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND

GROCERIES,

Notions, Tin-ware, Hardware, Cedar and Willow Ware, Drapery, Confectionery, Glass-ware, Potatoes, Hats and Shoes, Flour, Sugar and Meat of all kinds which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

By order of C. C. MARR.

Bloomington, April 13, 1867.

ORANGEVILLE HOTEL,

COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

ISRAEL MUMMEY,

PROPRIETOR.

[SUCCESSOR TO SAMUEL EVERETT.]

has lately taken charge of this well known and conveniently located, new and comfortable hotel, and has every thing in the way of new furniture, and all the modern improvements for the reception and entertainment of travelers, who may feel disposed to favor him with their personal call, and to the location, as well as the building, is a good one, and all together is amply arranged to please the public.

By order of ISRAEL MUMMEY.

Orangeville, April 3, 1867.—t.

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

Establishment

ON THIRD STREET,

BELOW MARKET.

BLOOMINGTON, PA.

J. P. FOX, Proprietor of this establishment, would respectfully inform his old and new customers, that he has everything in the way of new furniture, and all the modern improvements for the reception and entertainment of travelers, who may feel disposed to favor him with their personal call, and to the location, as well as the building, is a good one, and all together is amply arranged to please the public.

By order of J. P. FOX.

Bloomington, April 17, 1867.

THE "EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,"

where persons desiring bread can be accommodated at all times.